



National Drug Code (NDC) Roundtable Discussion

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J. Kevin Gorospe, Pharm.D.

Chief, Pharmacy Policy Unit
Medi-Cal Benefits Branch
California Department of Health Services

Cindy Garrett

Manager, Project Office
Medi-Cal Provider Relations Organization (PRO)
Electronic Data Systems (EDS)

Fulton Lipscomb, M.D.

Chief, Medical Policy Section
Medi-Cal Benefits Branch
California Department of Health Services

Objectives

- Provide background on the federal Medicaid drug rebate program changes related to physician administered drugs
- Share the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) approach for complying with federal requirements
- Solicit feedback from Medi-Cal's provider community on potential impact of these changes

Agenda

- Background – Why Change?
- CDHS Approach
- Why Use the NDC?
- Example – NDC vs. HCPCS
- Contact Information

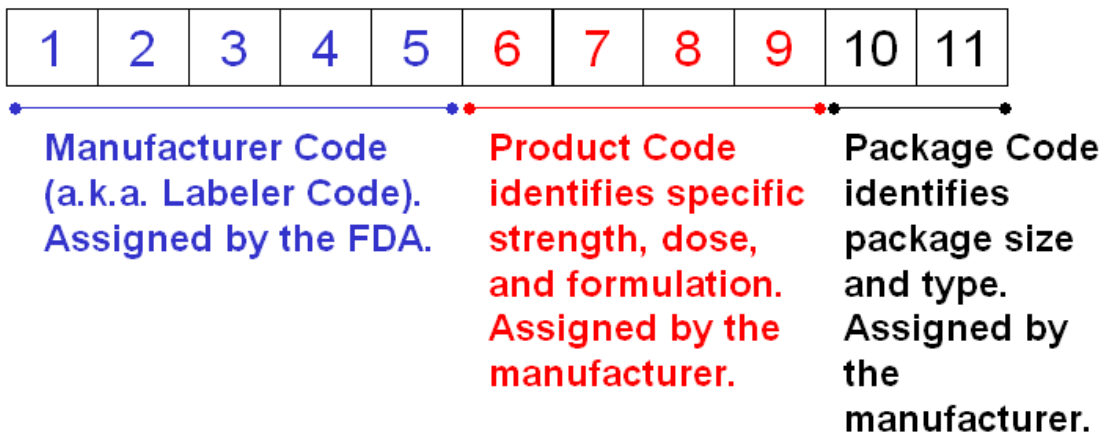
Medi-Cal Billing Codes

- Prior to 1992
 - California Standard Nomenclature (CMA)
 - Schedule of Maximum Allowances (SMA)
- Since 1992
 - AMA Current Procedural Terminology (Physicians)
 - HCPCS Level II or III codes (Allied Health Services)



Background – Why Change?

- HIPAA requirements
 - HIPAA mandates use of standard codes (HCPCS or NDC) for drugs billed on physician claims
 - 519 X-Codes must go away
- Federal requirements
 - Rebates on “covered outpatient drugs”
 - Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) requires all state Medicaid programs to collect and submit NDCs for utilization data and rebates
- State requirements
 - Assembly Bill 2631 requires CDHS to develop and publish medical benefits and utilization policy for injectable drugs within 180 days of FDA approval
- Growth in physician administered drugs
- Higher drug rebates
 - Drug manufacturers pay more than \$1 billion in rebates to the Medi-Cal Program annually for drugs dispensed by pharmacies
 - Physician administered drugs are often excluded from rebates because the billing code doesn't always identify the specific drug and drug units at the claim level
- 11 Digit NDC provides detailed drug information



CDHS Approach

- Effective January 1, 2008:
 - Discontinue use of interim X-codes
 - Require NDCs and national HCPCS codes on professional and outpatient claims (837P, 837I) for all physician administered drugs, including:
 - Blood factor and products
 - Vaccines
 - Chemotherapy
 - Other Injectable Drugs
 - Use the NDC to determine claim payment

Why Use the NDC?

- Advantages to Providers and Billers
 - Speeds reimbursement
 - ◆ Electronic transmission reduces administrative burden related to pricing and authorization
 - Provides reimbursement specific to actual drug administered
 - Allows for earlier use of new therapies (e.g., weekly updates to drug information)
- Advantages to the Patient
 - Improves quality of care (e.g., reduced medication errors)
- Advantages to CDHS
 - Increases manufacturer provided rebates
 - Improves drug utilization reporting



Example – NDC vs. HCPCS

(Note: Rates for illustrative purposes only.)

NDC Codes

\$ 69 00013260694 Genotropin 1.5mg Cartridge
 \$576 00013264681 Genotropin 13.8 mg Cartridge
 \$229 00013261694 Genotropin 5.8 mg Cartridge
 \$ 10 00013264902 Genotropin MiniQuick 0.2mg
 \$ 58 00013265402 Genotropin MiniQuick 1.2mg
 \$463 50242003450 Nutropin 10 mg Vial
 \$232 50242003249 Nutropin 5 mg Vial
 \$592 50242003235 Nutropin Depot 13.5 mg Kit
 \$987 50242003654 Nutropin Depot 22.5 mg Kit
 \$139 44087000407 Somatropin 4 mg Vial
 \$209 44087100605 Somatropin 5 mg Vial

Current Interim Code

\$59 X7036 Somatropin (Humatrope)
 \$46 X7494 Somatropin 1 mg
 \$50 X7452 Nutropin 1 mg
 \$59 X7454 Nutropin A.Q. 1 mg

HCPCS Code

\$\$\$ J2941 Inject. Somatropin

OR

Advantages of NDC

- Specifies manufacturer and strength
- Allows for weekly NDC updates
- Ties reimbursement to actual drug and strength
- Makes drug information available to provider billing and quality of care systems

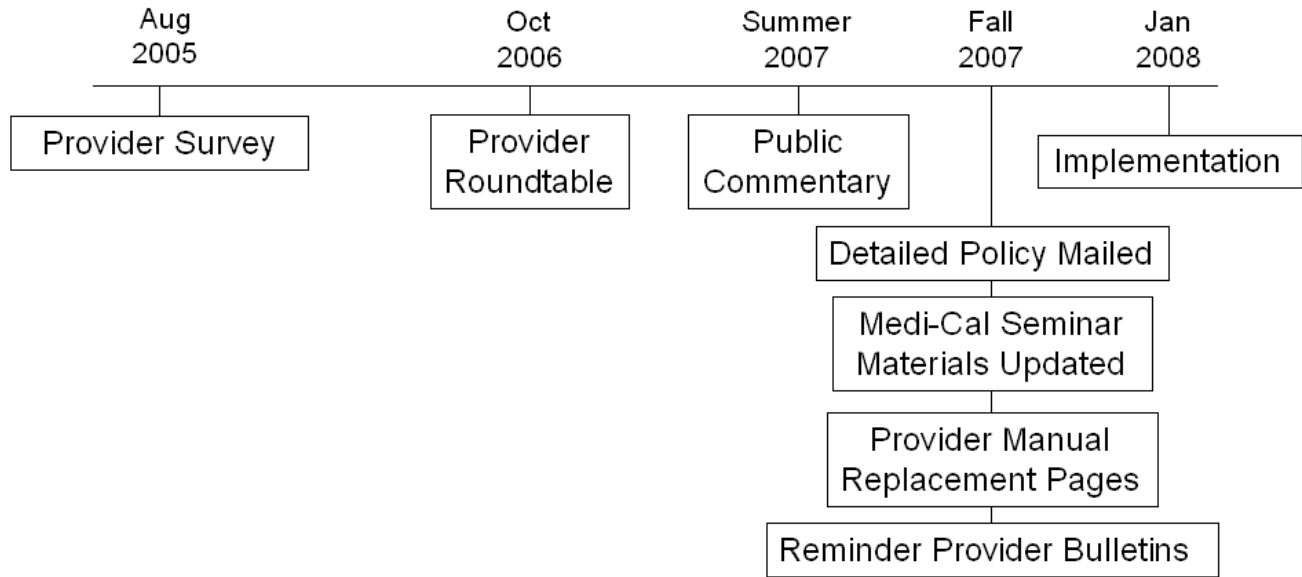
Drawbacks of HCPCS

- Provides less specificity than X-Codes
- Forces inaccurate reimbursement rate across several categories
- Doesn't allow for frequent updates (HCPCS updated only once per year)
- Requires claim attachment or other method to capture manufacturer information

HCPCS/CPT Problematic Codes

HCPCS/CPT Codes	Alternate Uses
J 1380 Injection, estradiol valerate, up to 10 mg	Use for Delestrogen, Dioval, Dioval XX, Dioval 40, Duragen-10, Duragen-20, Duragen-40, Estradiol L.A., Estradiol L.A. 20, Estradiol L.A. 40, Gynogen L.A. 10, Gynogen L.A. 20, Gynogen L.A. 40, Valergen 10, Valergen 20, Valergen 40, Estra-L 2-, Estra-L 40, L.A.E. 20
J 1745 Injection, infliximab, 10 mg	Use for Remicade
J 7190 Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, human) per IU	Use for Monarc-M, Koate-HP, Alphanate, Hemofil-M, Koate-DVI, Kogenate, Monoclate-P
J 7193 Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, purified, non-recombinant) per IU	Use for AlphaNine SD, Mononine
J 7195 Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant)	Use for Benefix, Konyne 80, Proplex T
CPT 90378 RSV Immune Globulin, 50 mg	

Provider Communication Timeline



Contact Information

- **Medi-Cal Comment Forum**
http://files.medi-cal.ca.gov/pubsdoco/forum_home.asp
- **ASC X12N 837 Implementation Guide (4010) and Addenda (4010A1)**
<http://www.wpc-edi.com/>
- **837 Companion Guides, Error Resolution Hints, Testing Instructions**
<http://www.medi-cal.ca.gov/>
- **CDHS Transactions and Code Set Status**
<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hipaa>
- **Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (PDF)**
<http://www.nasmd.org/bug-rec/docs/DRA-Public-Law-109-171.pdf>
- **HIPAA Frequently Asked Questions**
http://files.medi-cal.ca.gov/pubsdoco/pubsframe.asp?url=/pubsdoco/publications/bulletins/hipaa/hipaaga_home.htm

